





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

MAY BE LUKE DILLON.

DALLMAN THOUGHT TO BE DR. CRONIN'S FRIEND.

Man Convicted of Trying to Blow Up Well-Known Irish Leader—\$7,500 for Loss of Wife.

At Buffalo a morning paper publishes a story to the effect that Karl Dallman, one of the three men sentenced to life imprisonment in the Kingston (Ont.) penitentiary for attempting to blow up a ship in the Welland Canal on April 21, 1900, is no other than Luke Dillon, the Irish National leader, and famous as a close friend of Dr. Cronin, who was murdered in Chicago. Three men were captured soon after the explosion, which wrecked a portion of one of the Canadian canal locks. Two of them—John Walsh and John Nolan—were identified and their records traced. The third man, who gave his name as Karl Dallman, was a mystery.

GETS \$7,500 FOR LOSS OF WIFE.

Head of Fugitive Church to Pay for Taking Mrs. Donahoe from Husband. Albert A. Donahoe was given a verdict of \$7,500 damages by a jury in the District Court at Omaha, against Mrs. Sarah C. Figg, head of the Fugitive Church, for alienation of his wife's affections. The religious sect of which Mrs. Figg is the head, Donahoe alleged had laws which prevented his wife from living under the same roof with him, and he charged that Mrs. Figg was the cause of his wife uniting herself with the Figg's Church.

Damage by Storm and Flood. Storm caused loss of life and great property loss in Ohio Valley. The South and parts of the Northwest. Over two score persons were injured in Pittsburgh in panic in church partly wrecked by wind. Floods caused by a rainfall that continued for twenty-four hours resulted in property damage amounting to \$5,000,000 and the loss of several lives in middle and eastern Tennessee.

Novels the Cause of Crime. Her imagination inflamed by reading of the killing of Walter Brooks, Mrs. Annie Isaacs, a jealous young bride of two months, fired seven harmless shots at her husband, who was lying in bed in New York, in revenge for what she thought were his attentions to young women. Then she killed herself by drinking carbolic acid.

Asylum Faces Nurse Toppan. The three alienists who have examined Miss Jane Toppan, the professional nurse charged with a number of murders by poison at Cutsaunet, Mass., find that she is insane and was not responsible for her acts. The next step will be to send the woman to an asylum.

Lack of Water Makes Feud. Many cattle on the Colorado plains are in a pitiable condition for want of water. Water holes in Morgan County have been fenced in by owners of small herds and other cattlemen whose stock is shut off from that water are threatening to take retaliatory measures.

Incorporate a New Railway. Articles of incorporation were filed at Pierre, S. D., for the Federal Railway Company at Rapid City, with a capital of \$18,000,000. Incorporators: William T. Coad, Charles D. Mattison, and J. H. Henry, Rapid City; Joseph H. Muhle and Forrest O. Murdoch, Chicago.

Boers Went Through Gaps. About 1,500 Boers under De la Rive, Liebenberg, Kemp and Wolmarans, were seen in the area of Lord Kitchener's latest movement, but though surprised by the rapidity displayed by the British troops, gaps in the latter's lines enabled most of the burghers to escape.

Wireless System for Alaska. Captain Morse, chief signal officer of the Department of California, received orders from the War Department to open negotiations for the installation of a system of wireless telegraphy between army stations in Alaska.

Robbery of Nebraska Bank. The safe of the Bank of Bazile Mills, Neb., was blown open and \$1,000 in cash and \$700 in drafts stolen. There is no clew. After making their haul the burglars stole a team from Sanford Saunders' barn and made their escape.

J. K. Jones Is Defeated. Senator James K. Jones, twice manager of Democratic national campaigns, and trusted friend of William J. Bryan, suffered ignominious defeat in the Arkansas Senatorial election, carrying only five counties out of fifty-five.

Fire in Theater Building. Two thousand persons escaped from Pike Opera House at Cincinnati while fire raged in two floors beneath them and the auditorium was filled with smoke. Women fainted on the street after danger from panic and flames was passed.

Sultan's Brother Is Dead. A report has reached London from Constantinople that Mohammed Rehad, the Sultan's brother and his presumptive successor, is dead. The report says foul play is suspected.

New Divorce Law. A new Rhode Island law requires two years' residence before application can be made for a divorce.

Pass Law to Curb Osteopaths. Osteopaths were given official recognition in Ohio by the passage of an act in the House for a committee to examine osteopathy and to regulate the practice of that system of curing human ills. Osteopaths are not to be permitted to practice surgery or administer drugs.

Pension Commissioner to Step Out. Commissioner of Pensions Evans has placed his resignation into the hands of the President. It will not take effect before an important position in the diplomatic service is found for him.

Shakes Earth for Miles. John Duran, a teamster employed by the Hercules Torpedo Company, was blown to atoms while loading a wagon at the magazine north of Flint, Ohio. Seventeen hundred quarts of nitroglycerin exploded, making a shock that was felt for forty miles.

Site for McKinley Shaft. The Ohio Senate has adopted Wirt's joint resolution, granting the citizens of Columbus the right to occupy sufficient space near the High street entrance to the capital grounds to erect the proposed memorial to the late President McKinley. The memorial will cost \$20,000.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

SETTLER WINS BIG LAND SUIT.

Fisherman Defeats Armour Packing Co. and Great Western Railway. In a suit for the possession of forty acres of accretion land, lying south of the Missouri river, in Kansas City, Kan., valued at \$200,000, S. K. Howe, an old fisherman, was given a verdict in the District Court at Kansas City against the Armour Packing Company and the Chicago Great Western Railway Company. Many years ago Howe located on an island in the Missouri river, just opposite the Armour packing plant. In 1894 the company changed the course and the land, which was originally an island, became a part of the mainland. As an island, the property was practically worthless, but when it became a part of the mainland it adjoined the land of the Armour Packing Company, and its value was great. The accretion became greater, and the trestle, over which the Chicago Great Western enters Kansas City, was built on a part of the new land. In 1895, the Armour Packing Company brought proceedings to eject Howe, who insisted that the property was his by settlement. The case was brought originally in a justice court, taken to the County Court, and finally to the District Court, where Howe was given a decision. The Supreme Court remanded the case back to the District Court upon a showing that the original proceedings had not been begun in the proper way.

ROB REGISTERED MAIL BAG.

Money from Chicago Bank Disappears in Transit to Michigan. Although the postal inspectors have been working on the case for several days, no clew has been found to the disappearance of a \$3,000 money package stolen from the mails while in transit from Milwaukee to Iron Mountain, Mich. The package was consigned from a Chicago bank to Iron River, Mich. The packet reached Milwaukee safely and was put in a pouch which could not be opened until Iron Mountain was reached, the registered mail being resealed at the latter point. The clerks at the Iron Mountain office noticed nothing wrong with the pouch, but when it was returned to Milwaukee a slit in the bag showed how the money had been stolen.

FIND BRIDES AT FOOTBALL.

Two Chicago Students Wedded, but Secret Is Kept Four Months. Miss Frances Coleman and Miss Irene Howe, of Minneapolis, have kept their wedding for four months, but their real names are Mrs. Delbert F. Dumas and Mrs. John Sessions. Their husbands are Minneapolis men who will graduate this year from the Northwestern Medical College, Chicago. The girls attended the Chicago football game in November and were caught at the game by the young men, who finally proposed marriage. The ceremony of the brides returned home. The families are all satisfied since learning the fact.

Expert Finds Huge Fraud.

New warrants have been issued for the arrest of Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the wrecked City Savings Bank of Detroit, and Henry R. Andrews, cashier of the bank, on complaints signed by E. W. Hayes, the expert accountant who is representing the city and county officials in the investigation of the affairs of the wrecked bank.

Birthday of Cuban Republic.

The birthday of a republic has been decided upon at the White House. President Roosevelt, on behalf of the United States, and Senator Estrada Palma, the President-elect of Cuba, agreed upon May 20 as the date for the inauguration of President Palma and the Cuban republic. Official orders to that effect have been issued.

Yields to United States.

General Smith, who is in command of the American forces on the island of Samar, P. I., had a three-hour interview with the insurgent general Guerrera and several officers of his command. It was arranged that the latter, with the entire force under his command and all their rifles, would surrender April 15.

Cave-In Buries Seven Men.

As the result of a cave-in of a huge bank of earth at the Maine street division of the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company seven men are dead. The men were working close to a bank of clay, when it gave way without the slightest warning, burying them beneath the mass of earth.

Four Die in a Wreck.

In a head-on collision between freight trains near Youngstown, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula division, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, four men were killed and three injured. The trains crashed together in a heavy fog, wrecking both engines and piling the cars up.

Postal Carriers Wins.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company has won its suit against the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for the right of way for a pole and wire line from Butte, Mont., to various points in Montana and through to Ogden, Utah. Men will start to string the wires at once.

Many Artists in Contest.

Thirty-seven American artists have entered the competition for the construction of the proposed Great statue or memorial to be erected in Washington, for which there is an appropriation of \$250,000.

Marry at Height of 375 Feet.

Standing on the parapet encircling the dome of the capitol at Washington, 375 feet above the level of the street, Senator Andres Diaz of Cuba and Miss Catherine McConchie were united in marriage.

Progress of St. Louis Fair.

Work on the World's Fair at St. Louis has progressed so far that it is possible for a casual visitor to make out roughly the main features of the picture which is to be painted on the site with buildings, lagoons, trees and avenues.

Fire in Kansas City.

A fire in Kansas City destroyed the building occupied by the National Paper Box Company, entailing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

\$50,000 Fire in Ohio Town.

The business section of Bethel, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, including the post office. The loss is \$50,000.

Russia to Quit Manchuria.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times cables that Paul Lessar, the Russian minister to China, and Prince Ching,

NOT SAVED BY REPRIEVE.

Murderer Whose Legal Execution Was Postponed Is Strung Up. Charles Francis Woodward, the murderer of Sheriff William C. Ricker, who was sentenced to be hanged at Casper, Wyo., the other day, but was granted a reprieve, was lynched by a mob of 200 men. An organization was formed during the night and crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the jail early in the evening. About 3 o'clock the mob descended on the prison and the leaders demanded the keys from the sheriff. He refused to give them up and the crowd got hammer and beat down the door. Once inside the jail a rope was thrown around Woodward's neck and he was dragged from the building, taken a block away and hanged to a tree. Less than half an hour was occupied with the hanging. Woodward attempted to talk to the leaders, but they refused to hear him. An immense crowd saw the lynching. After the lynching the mob dispersed and the majority of those from out of town left for their homes. The crime for which Charles Francis Woodward paid the price with his life was committed the evening of Jan. 2 at Woodward's ranch, near Garfield Park, in the Rattlesnake Mountains, seventy miles east of Casper, where he shot to death and mutilated the body of Sheriff William C. Ricker of Natrona County.

REJECTED SUITOR BECOMES HEIR.

Had Young Woman Waited She Might Have Wedded Sweetheart. Had Miss Lillian Lummier, of Topeka, Kan., waited twenty-four hours longer before rejecting her lover, Charles Palmer, because of his poverty, her excuse would not have been valid. On the morning after she wrote her letter rejecting him he received a letter from an Ohio attorney, telling him that his uncle had died and left him \$10,000. Both letters reached him on the same mail. Palmer hoped that his sweetheart might reconsider her decision after hearing of his good fortune, and went immediately to her home, to find that she had left the State and kept her destination a secret to avoid his continued attention. Before leaving home, Miss Lummier told her mother and mother that she could not marry Clarence because he was too poor to support her.

KILLS NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Cincinnati Man's Deed the Culmination of Row Over Fence. C. N. Pendleton, a real estate dealer, is in jail at Cincinnati on the charge of murder, having shot and killed Mrs. Anna Baker. The two lived on adjoining lots in the east end of the city and had quarrels about a fence. The other morning the quarrel was renewed and Pendleton shot the woman dead. Her husband, a one-armed man, ran to her rescue too late. Pendleton fired three shots at him, and then Baker wrenched the revolver from him and would have shot him if there had been another man in the weapon. Neighbors held Pendleton until officers took him.

VALET JONES WILL GO FREE.

Man Whose Testimony Convicted Patrick to Escape Punishment. District Attorney Jerome of New York was asked what he intended to do with Charles F. Jones, valet of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, who testified that he killed Alice at Albert T. Patrick's request. Mr. Jerome replied: "It is frequently necessary to allow men manfully guilty to go free. In this case we never could have got a conviction without Jones' testimony, and in such cases it is often well to grant the witness immunity."

FREES TRAMPS; JOINS FLIGHT.

Waif Adopted by Sheriff's Wife Tires of New Life. The 11-year-old adopted son of Sheriff Murphy of Marinette, Wis., is said to have obtained the keys of the county jail in some way and, unlocking the cell door, allowed two tramps to escape. The lad came there last fall as a tramp and was committed to the reform school. The Sheriff's wife took pity on him and was giving him a good home and education. The youngster disappeared with the tramps.

Gen. Delaney Not in It.

Reports of the result of the combined movement of British columns against Gen. Delaney have enabled Lord Kitchener to announce the capture of 135 prisoners, three fifteen-pounders, two pom-poms and quantities of stock, weapons, etc. Gen. Delaney appears to have evaded Lord Kitchener's cordon successfully at the onset.

Money King's Auto Amuck.

Chauffeur Charles Plunet drove George J. Gould's automobile at a wild pace along the Squankum road from Allaire to Lakewood, N. J., and caused two runaway accidents, in which three persons were injured. It is feared that one of the injured has sustained a fracture of the skull and may not live.

Garfield Law Is Repealed.

The Garfield law, which was enacted four years ago with a view to preventing corrupt practices in elections, was repealed by the Ohio Senate. The House has passed the bill and the repeal is now in effect, because in Ohio the Governor is not vested with the power of veto.

Omaha Factory Destroyed.

The building of the Omaha Match Company, in a suburb of Omaha, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000. The factory was established about two months ago. Machinery costing \$30,000 was destroyed.

Veteran Falls to Death.

Frank Huxley, a veteran of Santiago and a member of the crew of the battleship Oregon, was killed by falling down a ladder while escorting a couple of lady visitors through the ship at Seattle, Wash.

Pauper Heir to Fortune.

Joseph Zane, a pauper, has left the almshouse for Boston to secure his share in the estate of an uncle, says a Baltimore special. The estate is valued at \$500,000, and the former pauper's share is estimated at \$100,000.

Dr. Gray Is Cleared.

Dr. Robert E. Gray of Garden City, Kan., is not legally responsible for the death of his patient, Miss Irma Brown. The jury which tried him for murder in Judge Ball's court in Chicago acquitted when it brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Kaiser's Son Is Not Coming.

Some American papers have announced that Prince Adolphus would shortly visit the United States on the training ship Charlotte. The report is without foundation.

Hanna Denies a Rumor.

Senator Hanna has written to a Wisconsin high stating he is in no sense a candidate for the Presidency and asked his friends to discourage any movement for him.

Lawyer Patrick Is Found Guilty.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick was convicted at New York of the murder of William Marsh Rice, securing Rice's property worth millions. Sentences was deferred.

Miss Stone Is Route Home.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, has started for London. Thence she will sail for Antwerp.

MISSOURI MINERS STRIKE.

Eight Hundred Men Go Out in District No. 25. A general order has been given by President George Richards of District No. 25, U. M. W. of A., declaring a strike from the Main Coal Company mines in Missouri. The walkout affects 800 miners, who left their posts divided in the following counties: Macon, 400; Randolph, 250; Ray, 200. The cause leading to the suspension was the discharge of a miner in Randolph County for some minor offense. The executive officers of the union and the managers of the coal companies could not agree as to who was at fault.

GAS KILLS FAMILY OF THREE.

James Towns, His Wife and Daughter Perish Side by Side. The bodies of James Towns, his wife and their 11-year-old daughter, lying on one bed, were found in their home in Chicago. The room was full of gas, which had caused the death of the three. The gas was escaping from a pipe near the bed. A tap or plug had been removed from the pipe, which the police take as certain evidence that the man committed double murder and suicide.

Harvard Is Given \$450,000.

George Smith, adopted son of James Smith, founder of the Smith Academy, and his wife, Persis Smith, by his will filed for probate in St. Louis, left \$450,000 to the bulk of his estate to Harvard University. The money is to be used in building three dormitories, one to be named after himself and the other two after his adopted parents.

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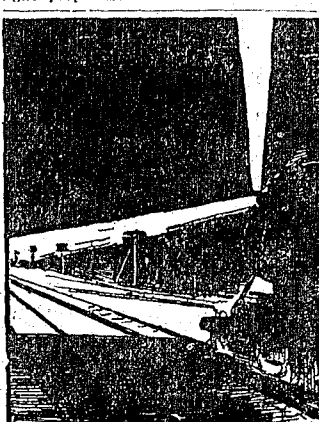
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# NEW "EIGHT-MILE" HEADLIGHT IN OPERATION

The new locomotive headlight, which has just undergone successful tests on the St. Paul road, is shown in action in the accompanying picture. The new device, which is known as the Edwards locomotive headlight, is expected by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul officials to prove a most important factor in preventing head-on collisions. The light was seen for eight miles, and is said to have a range of from five to ten miles, according to atmospheric conditions. On a straight stretch of track the headlight proper serves to illuminate the



track for a great distance. Realizing, however, that all tracks are not straight, the inventor has taken advantage of the sky as a means of carrying his signals. An opening at the top of the headlight sends a penetrating ray upward, and even when the locomotive, miles away, is hidden behind hills and curves, a bright pillar of light can be seen in the heavens, and the train follows. The new headlight is operated by storage batteries, and screens are provided in the cabs of the locomotives so that engineers need not be blinded by the lights of passing locomotives.

BIG FIRE LOSS FOR FEBRUARY.

Eastern Authority Estimates the Destruction at \$21,010,500.

The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says: "The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of February, as compiled from records, shows a total of \$21,010,500. The following table will give comparisons by months:

|        | 1900.        | 1901.        | 1902.        |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan.   | \$11,755,300 | \$10,574,350 | \$10,562,800 |
| Feb.   | 10,427,000   | 13,985,000   | 21,010,500   |
| Total. | \$27,182,300 | \$24,559,350 | \$26,573,300 |

The Peterson and Waterbury companies aggregate \$9,000,000 loss. They are supposed to have been of electrical origin, and many veteran underwriters are firmly of the opinion that electricity is responsible for the great increase in the fire loss.

Following are records of big fires as compiled by a New York paper:

| Place.                       | Oct. 8, 1871.        | Loss.         |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Chicago.                     | Oct. 8, 1871.        | \$100,000,000 |
| Boston.                      | Nov. 9, 1872.        | \$7,581,000   |
| Madison.                     | Nov. 10, 1872.       | 15,000,000    |
| Spokane Falls.               | Jan. 4, 1889.        | 21,000,000    |
| 1889.                        |                      |               |
| Lyons.                       | Nov. 25, 1889.       | 10,000,000    |
| London.                      | Nov. 25, 1889.       | 6,000,000     |
| On City, Pa.                 | June 5, 1892.        | 3,000,000     |
| Campbell.                    | Wall paper factory.  | 1,000,000     |
| 41st street and 10th avenue. |                      |               |
| New York.                    | Dec. 2, 1893.        | 2,000,000     |
| East at Eleventh.            |                      |               |
| Broadway.                    | New York, Nov. 5.    | 2,000,000     |
| Windsor.                     | March 17, 1899.      | 1,000,000     |
| Ottawa.                      | April 18, 1900.      | 30,000,000    |
| Roboken steamship pier.      | June 30.             | 1,000,000     |
| Bayonne.                     | July 1, 1900.        | 2,000,000     |
| Jacksonville.                | May 3, 1901.         | 11,000,000    |
| Waterbury.                   | Conn. Feb. 1902.     | 3,000,000     |
| Pateron.                     | N. J., Feb. 9, 1902. | 8,000,000     |

TWO NOTED CASES END.

Florence Burns Set Free—James Wilcox.

Florence Burns, charged with the murder of Walter T. Brooks in New York, was set free by Justice Mayer. He decided the prosecution had failed to make out a case against her. Wild applause in the court room followed the announcement of the verdict. The defendant was surrounded by women who hugged and kissed her and men threw up their hats and cheered.

Florence Burns was arrested Feb. 15. She and Walter Brooks had been sweethearts. On the morning of Feb. 15, Brooks was found lying in the Glen Island Hotel. There was a bullet hole in his head. Florence Burns was arrested. Miss Burns denied that she was with Brooks at the hotel. She said she met him at his office about 6 o'clock on the night of Feb. 14 and went directly to her home.

At Elizabeth, N. O., James Wilcox was found guilty of the murder of Ella Cropper and was sentenced to hang April 25. The jury had been out thirty hours. Wilcox, after a stormy interview with Cropper, who was his lover, disappeared on the night of Nov. 20, 1901. Six weeks later her body was found in the Pasquotank river, 100 yards from her home. A bruise on the head indicated that the young woman had been murdered.

A train killed Howard Breeze, New Brunswick, N. J.

Cleveland, Ohio, unions have decided to erect a labor temple in that city. Oklahoma City, O. T., is to have a cotton mill that will employ 100 hands. It is now thought that the Missouri Pacific branch road from Salina to either Yuma or Comstock, Kan., will be built this summer.

Charles Michaels, prominent in business affairs of St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He was despondent over the recent death of his wife.

A tornado at Dallas, Texas, and vicinity wrecked many dwellings and caused two deaths besides the serious injury to several other persons. The property loss is placed above \$100,000.

William Jones, one of the oldest Baptist preachers in the State of Kansas, died at his home near Arkansas City, Kan., at the age of 84 years. Death was due to consumption and old age.

The Montana Supreme Court has decided that the anti-gambling law applies to nickel in the slot machines where there is an element of chance. The decision is clear as to the law being constitutional.

Twelve cases of amplex were discovered in one five-room cottage in Kansas City, Kan. City Physician Haggis found six adults stricken with the disease, while six children were either afflicted or were convalescent.

The burlesque theaters of the country have formed a circuit of forty-one houses and booked that number of companies for continuous service of them for five years. It is expected this scheme to save much in traveling expenses.

# Congress.

A sharp attack on the oleomargarine bill was made by Mr. Money in the Senate on Tuesday. He denounced the measure as "unconstitutional, immoral, dishonest and unjust." He said it was a proposition to tax out of the market a Republic party on the domestic issues. Consideration of the army appropriation bill was then begun, with the understanding that general debate should continue for ten hours. Mr. Scarborough of South Carolina discussed the Southern election laws and Mr. Gaines of Tennessee discussed the Philippine situation. Mr. Hull of Iowa, who was in charge of the bill, explained its provisions briefly. It carried \$90,000,000, being \$11,025,000 less than the estimates.

Continuation of the debate on the oleomargarine bill occupied Wednesday's session of the Senate. Messrs. Delahay, Hunsbrough, Flour and Lodge spoke in support of the measure and Mr. Stewart against it. A brief executive session preceded adjournment. In the House general debate on the military appropriation bill was concluded during the day and consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule began. During the debate Mr. Burleson (Texas) renewed his attack on Secretary Hay on account of the allegations regarding the Boer relief funds subscribed in Illinois. Mr. Hitt (Ill.), chairman of the foreign affairs committee, replied briefly. At the beginning of the session the Burleson resolution calling on the President for information relative to the application of General Miles to go to the Philippines was adopted without debate.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Harris and Mr. Quarles spoke at length on the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Harris supported the measure, but urged the adoption of an amendment placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated butter. Mr. Quarles vigorously denounced the oleomargarine industry, as at present conducted, as a fraud, and insisted that in the interest not only of the \$4,000,000 of duty, but also in the interest of the whole American people, the pending bill ought to be enacted into law. A message from the President recommending that provision be made for diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba and announcing formally that the island would be turned over to the Cuban government on the 20th of May next was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations. Taking advantage of the latitude of debate afforded by the Senate rules, Mr. Patterson sharply criticized the methods by which General Funston captured Aguinaldo and sought to show that General Funston's statement that he had not violated the articles of civilized warfare was not accurate. Adjournment until Monday followed an executive session.

In the House most of the day was devoted to discussion of charges of bribery in connection with the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. After the appointment of a committee of investigation, the army appropriation bill was taken up and passed without material amendment. A rule was adopted to make the bill to retire officers of the revenue cutter service a continuing order until disposed of, the order not to interfere with appropriation bills to be continued.

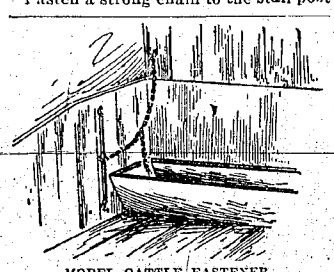
Most of the day was occupied by the House Friday in discussion of the President's policy of vetoing bills to remove the charge of desertion from the records of soldiers. The subject came up with private pension bills, 215 of which were passed. By unanimous consent a bill was passed to confer jurisdiction upon the court of claims to adjudicate the claims for duties collected on goods going into Porto Rico between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900. The bill provided that the claimant should bear interest at 6 per cent. The refund of these duties is made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cannon, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up on Monday.

Most of Saturday in the House was devoted to the bill increasing the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, but consideration of it was completed. The opening argument was made by Mr. Sherman (N. Y.).



# FARMS AND FARMERS

**A Model Cattle Stall.**  
The old-fashioned method of fastening cows by means of stanchions had its merits, but a chain arranged so that it will work freely on the bent rod and allow the cow a certain amount of free movement, enough to get up and down without trouble and to move her head freely is better. This arrangement is readily secured by having an iron, three feet or more long, fashioned by the blacksmith so that the ends can be securely screwed to the side of the stall and leave it clear from the side from end to end to the width of about three inches.



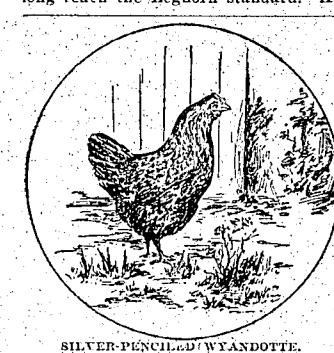
**MODEL CATTLE FASTENER.**  
and have a ring at the other end which is slipped over the iron bar before it is placed in position. A shorter piece of chain is fastened to the first, as shown in the cut, and at the end of this short piece is a strong snap which is fastened to the ring in the halter of the cow. Where the manger is placed higher than the one illustrated, the short piece of chain should be arranged accordingly. If the chain is strong and the fixture put in place as directed, there is little danger of the animal becoming unfastened.

**Raise More—Buy Less.**  
In the old days of farming such a thing as a farmer patronizing a butcher was unheard of. The butcher was the buyer, and not the seller, and similar relations existed, to a less extent, between the farmer and the dealer in stock foods.

There is no excuse for farmers placing themselves in a position where they must buy all or most of their meat, nor should they buy food for stock, except where it is necessary to buy something to fill out a ration, and this something that cannot be raised on the farm profitably. Still, even such stock food should be paid for, in a sense, by selling some other food of which one has a surplus.

If the average farm is rightly handled it should supply its owner with most or all of the meat for the family, all of the fruit and vegetables, eggs, poultry and butter. It should also supply most of the food needed for the stock. Farming in this way, with certain crops which one knows best how to grow in order to obtain the cash necessary for incidental expenses, one carries on the work in a way that is profitable.

**Silver-Pencilled Wyandottes.**  
While this breed of fowls is by no means new it is only recently that it has attracted the attention of the general public who are interested in poultry. The illustration shows a pullet of the breed and shows well the form of the bird. The hens of this breed are good layers, docile, bear confinement well and are good mothers. While it would be unfair to say that the breed could be ranked with the Leghorns as layers, they are crowding them closely, and by judicious selection may before long reach the Leghorn standard. As



**SILVER-PENCILLED WYANDOTTE.**  
table fowls they are better than the Leghorns, though not equal to the famous Plymouth Rocks. The breed is well suited for testing and on many farms will suit conditions perhaps better than either the Leghorn or Plymouth Rocks.

**Selecting Eggs for Hatching.**  
If the flock of high-grade poultry is to be increased unusual care should be taken in mating and in the selection of the eggs. For the hens and pullets select only those that have laid well during the winter or those that are known to be from good laying stock. The well-formed medium size egg is the best for hatching. If eggs are to be bought for hatching it is a good plan to buy lots from dealers at a distance from each other, and in this way have a hatch of chicks not related so that another season they may be crossed without any danger of in-breeding; of course, the chicks will need to be kept separated in each lot in order to be sure of their identity. Eggs selected for hatching and which are not to be used at once may be safely kept in a room that is heated enough so that the eggs will not chill.

**Young Pork.**  
The popularity of young pork with plenty of lean meat on it has proved a boon to the farmers, for it is far more profitable to raise the first 100 pounds of any animal than the last 100 pounds. This is partly due to the fact that nature forces the growth of the young animal rapidly, bones, muscles and flesh all growing so that every ounce of food is almost entirely converted into live weight. There is practically no loss, and all the animal requires is

# STATE OF MICHIGAN.

**Occurrences During the Past Week.**  
**Yield Husband to Her Sister—Demented Woman Badly Frozen—No Proof that Kinnip Cursed Wife's Death—Internal Organs Stuck Together.**

The death of Mary A. Dwellen, a prosperous farmer living near Exeter, has revealed a story of domestic devotion and self-sacrifice not surpassed in the pages of fiction or history. Dwellen married Mary Dwellen in Marshall twenty-five years ago. The wife's father and sister made their home with the newly married couple. Loria, the sister-in-law, was then 17 years old and a beautiful girl. Soon after her marriage Mrs. Dwellen's health failed and she lost her girlish beauty and attractiveness. One day she discovered that her husband and her sister had become infatuated with one another. With rare charity of spirit, she forgave them both and offered to go away and get a divorce so that they might be married. Dwellen, however, broken with contrition and pity for his wife, refused to do so. On her part she refused to send her sister and father away, as they had no other home to go to. The family left Marshall and nothing was heard of them for several years. Then it was learned that they were living in Salt River, and that Loria was publicly recognized as Dwellen's wife while Mary was known as the maiden sister. Soon after removing to Salt River Mary Dwellen was taken seriously ill. Believing that she was on her deathbed, she forced a promise from her husband to marry her sister. To the surprise of everyone she recovered, but she compelled her husband to keep his promise made to her while he thought she was dying. A divorce was secured and the younger sister took the elder's place.

**Vital Organs Stuck Together by Gum.**  
Among the singular revelations of the case of Matilda Ward of Ross township would appear to be the fact that a conspicuous place in Miss Ward's 22 years of life and for many months had been suffering from what the physicians claimed to be acute indigestion. Many remedies were tried without relief, and as a last resort, a surgical operation was resorted to. This developed the fact that the vital organs were apparently stuck together by gum. Closer observation on the part of the surgeons established the other fact that some foreign substance was causing the adhesion and upon critical investigation this substance was ascertained to be chewing gum, of which Miss Ward had been a constant consumer for a period of eighteen years and which had gradually accumulated with the result set forth. She will recover.

**Frozen in Mud.**  
Frozen for two days and two nights in mud and mire, yet lives. This is the record set by Mrs. Henry Trethick of Sonoma. Mrs. Trethick is 56 and of unsound mind. The other day she said she wanted to go to the home of a sister, Mrs. Lew Fell, five miles from Sonoma. She was dissuaded from the long walk, but the idea still clung to her and she managed to get away. Trethick, who told her wife had gone to her sister's, did not give much thought to the matter. Later he learned she had not been at Mrs. Fell's and a searching party was organized. She was found half buried in mud and mud at the edge of Mud Lake near Sonoma. Her hands and feet were frozen, but she was revived slightly though unconscious. Doctors say, however, there is no hope for her recovery.

**Dynamite Wrecks a Home.**  
A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred near Oskan, resulting in the death of two men and serious injury to another. The scene of the tragedy was in the house of John Baillard. The building caught fire while the family was at church, and when the heat became intense two boxes of dynamite which were stored away for blowing up stumps exploded. Gustave Jonkala and Erik Kallander were killed by being struck by flying timbers. They were neighbors of the Baillards and met death while fighting the flames.

**Kinnip Is Set at Liberty.**  
William Kinnip, arrested and held in custody on suspicion of committing the murder of his wife, who died from poison taken in a headache powder at Lovell, has been released, no case having been made against him. The officers are convinced that the woman was murdered, but they failed to connect her husband with her death.

**Within Our Borders.**  
A new log skidding plant to cost \$15,000 will be erected at Houghton the coming summer.  
A 4-year-old son of Melvin Wasson at Lafontaine died from burns received while playing around a bonfire.  
Dowagiac has changed the name of its principal business thoroughfare from Main street to McKinley avenue.  
The water in the Grand and Cedar rivers at Lansing is said to be lower at present than it has been before in sixteen years.

The company to operate Augusta's cannery factory has been organized. The capital stock is \$40,000, of which \$5,000 has been paid in.  
The Blue Ribbon Hotel in Saint Ignace, Marie was gutted by fire. It caught from a stove. Loss estimated \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.  
The women of Ganges are going to erect a fine monument to the memory of the residents of that township who fell in the Civil and Spanish wars. The monument will bear the names of 110 men, with the names of the regiments to which they belonged.

Osgo will have a creamery, stock to the amount of \$5,000 having been subscribed, and the milk of 600 cows guaranteed by the farmers.  
George W. Maxey, who represented Michigan in the Northern Oratorical League two years ago, was again awarded that honor in the contest at Ann Arbor.  
A lamp exploded at the home of Mrs. Maria Bankson in Ishpeming. Her daughter, aged 38 years, was severely killed and the mother and three sons were more or less seriously injured, though all will recover.  
Dowagiac will lose one of its principal industries by the removal of the regalia manufactory to Cincinnati, which will take place shortly.

Vicksburgers are counting on having a new dred this spring, basing their hopes on the fact that the railroad company refuses to make any repairs to the present structure.  
The rural high school proposition was defeated in Kalamazoo township, for the reason, it is said, that the farmers thought the plan was sprung by the citizens of Kalamazoo village, where the building was to be erected, for the village's benefit at the expense of the entire township.

**Pork Eaters.**  
The Americans have been called a beef-eating nation, but as a matter of fact we are a pork-eating people. Fresh pork is growing more popular with the great middle class each succeeding year. This is attested by the present demand for fresh cuts in the Eastern industrial centers where comparative prosperity exists and everybody save a solitary vegetarian here and there is eating meat.

# TO BE RECKONED WITH

**BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.**  
The Output Increased 140 Per Cent Last Year, and \$50,000,000 of New Capital Is Ready for Investment in Beet Sugar Refining Plants.

Just in time to arrest the attention of those who are preparing to sacrifice an important domestic agricultural and manufacturing industry comes an interesting statement by C. F. Saylor, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture in charge of beet sugar investigations. From among the materials which go to make up his annual report Mr. Saylor has given out the following figures regarding the industry during the past year.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season 1901-2 has aggregated 183,000 tons, an increase of 140 per cent from the 77,000 tons produced during the season 1900-1.

There were thirty-one factories in operation in 1900, according to the census figures, and eleven more were started in 1901.

There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902-3, as follows: Sebewang, Carrollton, Mount Clemens and Crosswell, Mich.; Shelby, Ind.; Greeley, Eaton and Fort Collins, Col., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

Other companies have been organized, with a total capitalization of \$45,900,000, and would require annually a working capital in addition of \$9,080,000. They would purchase from the farmer annually beets to the amount of \$14,700,000, besides many other crude materials.

The number and aggregate capital of these prospective plants, by States, follows:

| State.       | No. of plants. | Capital.     |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Arizona      | 2              | \$1,500,000  |
| California   | 5              | \$3,500,000  |
| Colorado     | 7              | 5,000,000    |
| Idaho        | 1              | 600,000      |
| Indiana      | 1              | 1,000,000    |
| Iowa         | 6              | 3,100,000    |
| Michigan     | 28             | 14,900,000   |
| Minnesota    | 5              | 2,400,000    |
| Montana      | 3              | 500,000      |
| New York     | 2              | 1,500,000    |
| New Jersey   | 1              | 500,000      |
| North Dakota | 2              | 1,000,000    |
| Ohio         | 3              | 1,350,000    |
| Oregon       | 1              | 500,000      |
| Pennsylvania | 1              | 500,000      |
| South Dakota | 2              | 1,000,000    |
| Texas        | 3              | 2,500,000    |
| Wisconsin    | 10             | 3,150,000    |
| Wyoming      | 2              | 1,500,000    |
|              | 83             | \$45,900,000 |

**DeWitt wants a grist mill.**  
Oxford wants a planing mill.  
A stock company has been organized at Harrisville for the erection of a cheese factory.

During 1901 there were 100 more mortgages discharged than were recorded in Oceana County.  
Frank Cassidy, a prominent farmer of Bliss township, was thrown under a load of hogs and killed.

The politicians of Munising have cooled off since election and the men who were arrested for illegal voting have been discharged.

At present Niagara is without a church, but it will not be long. The Methodists of the village are preparing to erect such a structure.

The people of Belding are complaining that their city gets the worst freight service from the railroad of any place of its size in the State.

J. H. Hahn, director of the Detroit Conservatory of Music, drowned at Englewood, his country home at Carey Lake, near Constantine.

There is a great scarcity of potatoes in Sanilac County, the farmers in some neighborhoods finding it difficult to secure enough for seed.

Eighty-seven head of live stock were cremated in a fire which destroyed the barn of Eugene Brown, northeast of Ionia. The loss is about \$4,000.

The telephone line between Trist and Munith has been incorporated for \$2,000 under the name of the Trist Telephone Co. Andrew Rietmiller is president.

The Oceana County jail is such an unhealthy place that Judge Russell of the Muskegon-Oceana Circuit has issued an order that no prisoners be confined in it.

The Manitowish and Northeastern Railroad is to be extended from Carey Lake through Leelanau County to Northport. Surveyors are now laying out the route.

A body was found in the river about a mile above Alpena. It was identified as Thomas Smith, a woodsman about 30 years old, who disappeared in December.

A telephone system to connect Omer, Au Gres, Twining, Turner and Standish is about to be built if the projectors can get sufficient encouragement from the people of those towns.

C. M. and St. P. R. Co. company's round house at Chicago was destroyed by fire. One of the South Shore company's passenger locomotives was badly damaged. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

Louis Southauer, station agent at Waukegan, is alleged to have assaulted Napoleon Bauden with an iron poker, fracturing his skull and breaking his bones. The victim cannot live. Southauer is under arrest.

The box industry is getting to be an important one in Menominee and her Wisconsin-twin city, Marinette. About 40,000,000 feet of lumber is used in the two cities every year for the manufacture of boxes.

Willie Fulton, a 14-year-old lad, in jumping on and off a moving train on the Grand Trunk Western railroad at Lepeur, missed his hold and swung under the train. His right leg was cut off near the ankle.

It is up to the people of Charlotte to say whether they want a \$10,000 public library building badly enough to guarantee to pay \$1,000 per year for its maintenance. Of course it is one of the Carnegie offers.

While in a delicious condition Charles Ehlert, aged 44, a patient in Emergency hospital at Detroit, threw himself headlong through a small window on the third floor of the institution and was killed on the stone wall beneath.

An Onaway boy found a cartridge shell filled with sawdust and touched a match to it to burn out the sawdust. It so happened that the sawdust was full of nitroglycerine, and a number of joints of the boy's fingers went with it when it exploded.

It is stated that there is practically very little wheat remaining in the hands of the farmers of the four southern tiers of counties. The short crop of the past two years has decreased the visible supply materially and it is apparent that the acreage has in consequence been greatly reduced.

Lewis Sackrider, of Owosso, is now at his home in that city in a serious condition as the result of an encounter with a footpad in Rosebush. Sackrider says he left his hotel in that city at 10 o'clock at night, when he met the highwayman. In the struggle that followed he was shot and robbed of \$50 in cash. The young man's physicians hope to pull him through.

# LIFE IN A SLOW TOWN

**Commercial Traveler Tells Why He Likes to Strike the Places That Are Old-Fashioned and Behind the Times, and Don't Care If They Are.**

Progress doesn't take effect all over the country at once, fortunately; and for people who cling to old fashions, even if inconvenient, there are always nooks and corners where such quaint ways are still current.

"I tell you what I like," said a bustling commercial traveler, "I like to strike one of these little old 'way-back' towns where they still have town pumps, market houses and mule cars. It does a man good to get where things are slow and behind the times—and don't care if they are. When I get to one of these little old slow towns I never feel like ridiculing anything. No, sir; I enjoy it. I always take a drink at every town pump I come to, and it tastes good. I tell you. The old iron dipper is generally warped and banged out of shape, so some water runs up my sleeve and some runs down my neck, but that doesn't matter. If the dipper is gone I drink out of my hand, anyhow fashion."

"Then I always go through the old, rambling market houses; they are getting few and far between, let me tell you. My children have never seen an old-time market house. I love to see the battered wooden stalls; heaped high with good, fresh fruits and vegetables; these little old towns always have fine markets. The butcher blocks, too, look pleasant to my eye; and it is a treat to see the good meats and the big crocks of real country sausage. You can't beat sausage made by these butchers, who learned to make sausage in the 'old country' and have been making it for forty or fifty years."

"But the mule cars! I declare it is a valuable cure to ride on a mule car these days. The other day I rode on one in a little town. The floor was covered with sawdust and the driver couldn't change a dollar. At the bank a clerk came out and sent a pair of big blank books up to a business firm and the driver got off and delivered them. While he was gone I got off, drank at a pump and got on again."

"In the residence portion of town a woman came out and told the driver that next trip she would send her washing up to him, and he said that was all right. At the end of the line he asked me to please watch the mules as he had to go into the middle of the next block to deliver a box of candy to a girl. He said he always held the car on night trips for young men who were taking girls home from a dance; they would take them up to their front doors, of course, and the car would wait until the boys ran back and jumped on again."

"Yes, that's the kind of thing I like," said the commercial traveler, according to the Detroit Free Press. "We all live too fast. Half my brain is paralyzed and the other half is softened by having to hustle all the time. Give me town pumps, markets and mule cars once a month and I'm all right."

**DIAMONDS FROM KHEVIE.**  
Magnificent Gems Given to Gen. Sherman's Daughter, Mrs. Thorndike.

The most interesting diamonds in Boston belong to Mrs. Thorndike, daughter of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman and long a favorite in diplomatic society at Washington. The general was greatly admired by the Khedive of Egypt. When Mrs. Thorndike's sister, Minnie Sherman, was married to Lieut. T. W. Fitch, his majesty, desirous of expressing his friendship for the old warrior, selected from his treasury diamonds valued at \$200,000, had them set as a necklace, and sent the gorgeous ornament to the bride. But an unfeeling United States customs department fell upon the wedding gift and held it for a ransom of \$20,000, the amount of the legal 10 per cent duty.

There was a pretty how-d'you-do, for neither the bridegroom nor the general could scrape together the sum demanded. The bride wept, the newspapers gossiped and the husband grew pale with mortification. But there was naturally a sympathetic feeling on the part of every American woman at the thought of a poverty-stricken bride unable to gaze upon \$200,000 in diamonds that actually belonged to her.

A public subscription was started; then the national government became interested, and finally Congress stepped in and, goaded to chivalrous rescue by its wives and daughters, remitted the duty by special enactment.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

**Lesson for April 6.**  
Soul of Tarsus Converted. Acts 9:1-12. Memory verses, 3-5. Golden Text.—"Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out."—Acts 3:10.

Once more we come to the fascinating story of this man Paul. If there is any student of the Bible who thinks that he has exhausted the subject, let him try to see how much he can write down from memory of the life of Paul, including the course of his several journeys, the churches he planted, the letters he wrote, and what they are about, the substance of his teaching. In such there is no loss, however often we may "go through" the gospels or the Acts in Sunday school or private reading, who may not and ought not to find many new things with each fresh study. There will be things upon the very surface of the text that there is little excuse, except of us, however often we may "go through" the gospels or the Acts in Sunday school or private reading, who may not and ought not to find many new things with each fresh study. There will be things upon the very surface of the text that there is little excuse, except of us, however often we may "go through" the gospels or the Acts in Sunday school or private reading, who may not and ought not to find many new things with each fresh study.

To begin, let the student construct from the following passages a sketch of Saul's early life. Acts 22:3; 2 Cor. 11:22; Rom. 11:1; Phil. 3:6; Gal. 1:13; 1 Thess. 2:2; Acts 26:3; 1 Thess. 2:2; 2 Thess. 3:7; Acts 22:3; Acts 22:28. This will give us all that is directly known about the young man Saul to the time of the first persecution. For a vast amount of collateral information gathered from history, theology, and literature, there is even now no better, convenient book of reference than Conybeare and Howson, though many corrections of detail have been made by later investigations. It is important to get a pretty clear impression of this young Pharisee, his early years moulded by the sights and sounds of the pagan city of Tarsus, but trained by the orthodox home training which he received; his youth strongly impressed by the great rabbi Gamaliel, his teacher; and the life in Jerusalem; his character, as formed under such influences, containing the germ of what he was to become in the intense zeal, the whole-heartedness with which he had never seemed to him right, the passion for righteousness, inner righteousness as well as good conduct, the strong desire to have other men believe as he did, which at one time made him a relentless persecutor and at another a tireless evangelist. Such is the man he was when he came into contact with the new teaching of the disciples of Jesus.

**From Stephen's Martyrdom to Paul's Conversion.**  
Then the initiation into the terrible work of persecution at the martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 7:58, 8:1). From that time the transition was easy and swift. To Saul's position as a prince of lawyers, who threw into his cruel work all the force of an intense nature. How he himself looked back upon those days we learn by a comparison of 1 Cor. 15:9; Gal. 1:13, 23; Phil. 3:6; Acts 22:4; Acts 26:9-11. President Rhies, in his "Life of Paul," has given a most suggestive study of the inner life of Paul before and at the time of his conversion. Even the casual reader of the narrative of Paul's conversion as given by himself in the epistles and in three versions in Acts cannot fail to see that there must have been some inner struggle going on during the period of persecution which prepared him, though indirectly, for the change of life that came with the heavenly vision.

Of the conversion itself we have three versions in Acts (9:1-18, 22:6-18), and references in the epistles, of which 1 Cor. 9:1, 15:8 and Gal. 1:7 are the most important. A careful comparison of these will make the change of the student. The slight differences will awaken no perplexity any more than similar differences in the gospels.

**How to Teach the Lesson.**  
In teaching this lesson it is essential to bring out what it was that Saul heard and saw, what he thought of it, and what he decided to do. He heard a voice, which he alone understood, calling him to turn and ask the reason for his persecution. He saw a great and dazzling light, the brilliance of which was such as to blind him temporarily. By his answer, "Who art thou, Lord?" we are assured that at that moment he recognized the message as coming from a heavenly personage—for the "Lord" is not a mere term of respect. The answer confirmed him in his horror-struck suspicion that the voice was the voice of the divine man whose disciples he was persecuting. Then he decided, perhaps instantly, perhaps with a little delay, that from that hour he must obey this divine voice and vision, though it led him to the death of the earth. He said, "What shall I do, Lord?"—as we are told in Acts 22:5, though the first part of 9:6 is an interpolation. That showed that his mind was made up. He was directed to go into the city and there learn what he should do; though Paul's compressed narrative of the event in his speech before Agrippa (26:16-18) represents as having been complicated at this time the apostle's life task—"to this end have I appeared unto thee, to appoint thee a minister and a witness both of the things wherein thou hast seen me, and of the things wherein I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom I send thee, to open their eyes, that they may turn from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive remission of sins and an inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith in me." In these words, which we may understand as a summing up, I send thee, to open their eyes, that they may turn from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive remission of sins and an inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith in me." 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## The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, APR. 3, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Poultney Bigelow, who claims he knows, says the recent visit to this country of Prince Henry will in no way offset the intentions of Germany when she gets ready to act in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine in seizing South American property, and that the possibility of war between the Kaiser's country and the United States may not be so far in the future as most people imagine. However as Bigelow has just crossed the ocean his mind may still be disarranged.

A member of the Hungarian parliament says a day may come when it will be necessary for Europe to establish a sort of commercial doctrine against the United States. This threat has a familiar sound. It was the foreign minister of the Austro-Hungarian empire, who a few years ago urged a commercial union of the old world countries against the United States. Count Goltzowski got very little aid and comfort in his crusade. The Hungarian statesman's idea will also be ignored. The exports of American products of different sorts to Europe will keep on increasing. America has the raw material, the capital and the skill in a greater degree than any other country, and this thing will continue to count in the competition.

Business men of Detroit were shocked when they learned that Frank Andrews was a mere financial blabber. Instead of a solid business man with all kinds of money and a secret process for turning copper cents into gold coins. What must have been the surprise of the venerable Pope Leo to discover that three of his trusted officials have been helping themselves to the treasures of the Vatican. They are on trial charged with the embezzlement of \$100,000, and it is said that \$1,500,000 is missing. When the spirit of speculation invades the sanctuaries of the world, what can one expect from the habits of the stock exchanges? Is it the spirit of communism which makes certain people so reckless in distinguishing between mine and thine?—Detroit News.

It is said at the War Department that there will be little or no delay in the execution of the orders recently issued by the Secretary of War, for the return to the United States of all the regiments which went to the Philippines in 1899, aggregating about 13,500. According to a paper prepared at the department, there will be a sufficient number of transports leaving Manila between now and April 15th to move 8,740 troops, and by May 15th to move the others. Including fresh troops in the United States, now under orders for service in the Philippines, Gen. Chaffee will have a standing army of 32,000 men, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the 13,500.—Detroit Journal.

A special from Washington to the Inter-Ocean says: The Senate Philippine committee has decided to provide in the Philippine civil government bill for an American-Philippine silver dollar, which shall be equal in weight and fineness to the British silver dollar coined for India and China. This coinage will be unlimited, and it will provide a market for American silver, as it will be coined in the mints in this country. The committee has rejected the recommendations of Mr. Conant, who was the financial expert sent to the Philippines by the war department to report on the currency of the island. Mr. Conant recommended a gold coinage, but the committee will report in favor of silver coinage because silver is the money of the East, employed in the trade of China and India. To-day this silver is the Mexican dollar, but it is intended to give the Philippines a distinct money of its own, a silver dollar that will be of standard weight and fineness.

Conditions have changed in South Africa since the British issued their famous proclamation that unless all Boers surrendered by September 30, last, they would be treated as outlaws and permanently banished from their native land. It will be remembered that no Boers got frightened over this ultimatum. Instead acting President Schalk Burger, President Steyn and Generals De Wet and Botha issued their counter proclamation and rigorously assumed offensive operations against the English. Since that time the Boers have been holding their own and better. There has been no great amount of banishment by the British, but they have suffered many and serious losses instead, and have re-

cently experienced the humiliation of not being able to prevent the capture of one of their generals by the Boers. Now the British are actually treating with the "outlaws." The English general, acting under specific instructions from London, has received and is treating with acting President Schalk Burger and his associates as officials of the Boer government. It is to be hoped that some sort of an agreement will result which will end the war. But it is evident that the time has gone by when England can hope to annex the South-African republics without their consent, and that if terms are agreed upon they will be essentially satisfactory to the gallant Boers.—G. d. Rapids Herald.

The decision of the State Supreme Court knocking out the law passed by the legislature for extra compensation for the members of the State Board of Auditors, very effectually fixes Michigan as an \$800 state. The court declares that the legislature has no power whatever to provide extra pay for state officers, the right being vested entirely with the people, and as the people have emphatically refused to vote favorably upon all propositions for an increase there seems to be no prospect of ever giving those officials anything more than the remuneration which was deemed adequate in pioneer days. The great state of Michigan is paying its state treasurer the sum of \$1,000 a year and the secretary of State and Land Commissioner each get \$800. Indiana pays her Secretary \$6,500, Ohio \$4,000, Wisconsin \$4,000, Illinois \$3,500, and not another state in the Union gets anywhere near to the Michigan level, even little New Jersey paying \$6,000 a year to her secretary. It is true that Michigan officials usually do not depend upon their official salaries for their living. When Justus Stearns was Secretary of State he had a few million dollars worth of lumber between himself and absolute starvation, and his successor, Fred Warner, has seven or eight big cheese factories to help him keep the wolf from the door. But these instances only emphasize the fact that a poor man cannot afford to accept a state office in Michigan, unless he is of the type that instill the entire family as helpers, or compel the clerks to divide their salaries.—Soo News-Record.

The conference on the Cuban Sugar rebate have not yet agreed. It is a tougher question than the former airy statement of our obligations to Cuba considered it. In the mean time labor in Cuba is fully employed at better wages than ever before, the plantations are better off than formerly, and are pinched only in their minds; while the sugar trust is not suffering.

The fact that a clear majority of the Republican members of the House of Representatives are decided opponents to sacrificing our domestic sugar and tobacco interests for the benefit of either the Sugar Trust or of a foreign nation should be a warning to Republican leaders as to what they may expect should the scheme succeed. Weak-kneed Congressmen may be won over by executive pressure, but the masses of the people cannot be thus won over and they cannot be fooled. If they are betrayed they will remember who betrayed them.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The most startling fact which has emerged from the recent declarations of England and Japan and Russia and France, is that Japan, but just admitted to the comity of nations, has suddenly become the arbiter of peace and war; not alone in Asia, but in Europe as well. Her agreement with England provides that either of the allies, deeming her interests in Asia jeopardized by the actions of a third power, may make war upon that power, and that if another power interposes, the ally engaged in hostilities may call upon her partner for help. In plain English, should Japan for any reason of her own choose to attack Russia, and should France come to the assistance of the latter, as she will be bound to do by her treaty should Russia demand it, England will be compelled to plunge into the quarrel on Japan's side. Thus the peace of the whole world is placed by the circumstances of the time and by the consent of England, in the hands of an Asiatic state, which within the memory of the present generation was not regarded as deserving of any consideration by the civilized powers, and was not admitted to any participation in international councils.—Det. Journal.

A tariff war between Germany and Russia is threatened by the action of the German Agrarians in carrying through a committee of the Reichstag an amendment to the new tariff bill, raising the minimum rates on grain. Of course such an increase will affect American farmers, but Russians will be the worst sufferers. And the Russians have shown themselves ready to retaliate in all such cases.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has declared unconstitutional the Act passed by the last Legislature, giving the Board of State Auditors extra compensation of \$1,800 each, or \$5,400 total.

The Legislature denounced the measure at the time as a deliberate attempt to steal, and urged Gov. Bliss to veto it. We said it was an attempt at "whipping the devil around the stump," and would be declared unconstitutional by the Court, once it should have a chance.

The Governor did not veto it but approved it with the understanding that payments should be withheld until its constitutionality could be tested. This was done and the State has not lost anything.

This, however, is not the point. The uncomfortable feature of the whole business is the open attempt to avoid a contract, to become "graffers," and without any apparent evidence of shame.

When the Board of Auditors sought the offices, they severally knew what the duties were and what the pay. They severally accepted, and severally agreed to do the work for the pay allowed by the Constitution of the State.

By this act they attempted to evade their contract, and highwayman like compel the State of Michigan to stand and deliver.

The attempt has been frustrated, but these same people are left on guard! This effort shows what they would do if they could.

What is the remedy? Are there not men in the State of Michigan whom the people may trust without fear of betrayal?

Thank God for a Supreme Court composed of men of intelligence and integrity! Honest men—"Leader," Hillsdale.

The Democratic proposition to utilize the Tariff as an issue, shows that the Democratic managers are in a reckless mood. They know that the mere agitation of such a proposition would cause the mill owners to shorten production and foreign buyers to reduce orders yet they are willing to do this in order to get an issue. The Democratic party cannot win on a reduction of the Tariff issue, but it can do a great deal of mischief by introducing it.—Jersey City Journal.

### Additional Local Matter.

Attention of spring fishermen is called to the law protecting black bass. The fish can not be taken in any manner in any of the inland streams of the state between April 1st and May 30th, the spawning period. Violations of the law are punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$100, or three months in jail.

Members of Marvin Post, G. A. R., and many of our old settlers will remember A. C. Wilson, a former resident of Center Plains. We notice by an exchange, that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on St. Patrick's Day, and the large number in attendance, and the elegant presents given them testify to the esteem of their neighbors and friends at Monroe, where they now reside.

A man told us the other day that we did not publish all the things that happened. In the first place we have others who depend on us for a living. If we published all that happened, we would soon be with the angels. In order to please the people we must print only nice things of them, and leave the rest to the gossip. Yes, it is a fact that we don't print all the news. If we did it would make spicy reading. But it would be for a week only. The next week you would read our obituary and there would be a strange face in heaven. Ex.

"Cleaning up time" has arrived and the back yard affords opportunity for the exercise of a patriotism that may not be as heroic as going to war, but which is quite as important. Now is the time to get rid of the tin cans, the winter accumulation of ashes, and the remains of last summer's decorations, and to make plans for the spring and summer flower beds. It will be some time before the planting season is here, but there is nothing like getting ready early. Grayling did much in the line of home adornment last year, and what will be done in the same direction this year may well be prefaced by an early and vigorous cleaning up.

### Judge Items.

Miss Connolly, of Cheboygan, and Miss Clair, of Johannesburg, are visiting Mrs. M. Healey.

An infant child of Mrs. J. Miller, is quite ill.

Mrs. Chas. Douglas and children spent Easter with Mrs. J. Douglas and Mrs. Simmons.

Miss Maggie, and Master Willie Fraser, spent a part of the Easter holidays with Mrs. Simmons.

Mrs. B. Johnson has joined her husband at Lovells, and makes a nice acquisition to our circle.

The town is blue over the a break down in our shingle-mill, but will be all life soon again.

### Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourrier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

They are making world's history in South Africa. We tell you all we can each week, but for details, the cable service of The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean is unsurpassed. By our special low rate arrangement you can have both this paper and The Inter Ocean for one year for \$1.75.

### Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles, that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

### Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,  
Detroit April 2, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.50@5.25; common, \$3.00@4.25; canners cows, \$1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@30.00; calves, active at \$4.50@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$6.35@6.45; mixed \$4.50@5.50; culls \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.15@6.15; Yorkers \$6.20@6.25; pigs \$6.00@6.10; rough \$5.00@5.75; stags, \$ off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

### Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Greene's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

## The Century

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Joel C. Harris,  
"Uncle Remus,"  
E. W. Townsend,  
"Chimney Fadden,"  
George Ade,  
R. McEnery Stuart,  
Whitcomb Riley,  
H. L. Dunbar,  
Gelett Burgess,  
F. R. Stockton,  
H. C. Munter,  
"Sam Slick,"  
Eugene Field,  
R. Grant White,  
Capt. G. H. Derby,  
C. Bailey Fernald,  
C. Batell Loomis,  
Oliver Herford,  
Elliot Flower,  
A. Bigelow Faine,  
Beatrice Herford,  
Reminiscences and Portraits of  
"Petroleum Nasby"  
"Josh Billings,"  
"Mark Twain,"  
John G. Saxe,  
"Mrs. Partington,"  
"Miles O'Reilly,"  
"Hans Breitman,"  
"Artemus Ward,"  
"Orpheus C. Kerr,"  
"Bill Nye,"  
F. R. Stockton,  
D. G. Mitchell,  
H. C. Munter,  
"Sam Slick,"  
Eugene Field,  
R. Grant White,  
Capt. G. H. Derby,  
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Accommodation Mixed. P. M. P. M.

5.10 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12.05

\*5.27 Ansaible River

5.42 Multhead \*11.45

\*5.55 Manistee River 11.30

Blue Lake Jet. 11.22

\*6.00 Crow Lake \*11.19

\*6.14 Blue Lake

\*6.25 Squaw Lake

\*6.42 Mancelona Road \*11.14

\*6.55 Lake Harold \*10.58

6.25 Albia 10.50

\*6.42 Green River \*10.25

\*7.05 Jordan River \*10.05

\*7.10 E. J. S. Crossing \*10.00

7.30 Arr. South Arm. Dep. 9.40

P. M. East Jordan. A. M.

Trains will stop where no time is shown  
Trains will stop to take on or let off passen  
gers where (\*) is shown



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 3, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. Your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

BORN—Monday, March 31st., to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Beebe, a son.

For Sale—A new-milch cow. Inquire of Chris Peterson.

BORN—Tuesday, April 1st., to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hatch, a son.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

BORN—Saturday, March 29th., to Mrs. Potter, wife of the late Eugene Potter, a son.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

George McCullough is reported to be critically ill from Typhoid Pneumonia, at Frederic.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

George Hellmire, of Beaver Creek, started this week for Washington, on a prospecting trip.

Miss Astrid Becker went to Detroit the first of the week, to learn the art of massage.

La Grippe, which was thought to be over, has taken fresh hold and grips tighter than ever.

J. P. Hildreth, of Pere Cheney, has some genuine Mammoth Sperry, for sale, for seed. Try it.

BORN—Friday morning, the 28th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rasmussen, a daughter.

Nelson O. Corwin has bought the residence of the late A. H. Wilson. It is a pleasant home.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in town a few days ago, we suppose to decide about moving the county seat.

R. P. Forbes is fencing a part of his land north of town, preparatory to farming.

Chas. Cowell came home from the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, last week for three week's vacation.

Mrs. Fred Webb, of Frederic, started for a visit to Oklahoma, Tuesday night.

Mrs. N. A. Soderberg has been making an extended visit at Johanneburg, where her husband is at work.

Prof. Hicks, the weather prophet, predicts that April will be a pleasant month with very little cold weather. We hope he knows.

Supervisor Frank Love and A. J. Love, of Beaver Creek, were in town the last of the week, doing some spring trading.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. J. C. Hanson, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2:30.

The friends of Daniel Squires are glad to see him back home after two month's rest at the Soldier's Home, at Grand Rapids.

Emil Kraus started last night for Des Moines, Iowa, where he has struck a job which he thinks will fit him.

Mrs. S. H. Insley and Stanley, Jr., went to Bay City, Tuesday, for a visit with friends in that city and Saginaw.

Mrs. Thomas Croteau offers for sale a quantity of household goods. All new, and will be sold cheap. This is a chance for bargains.

Chas. Hornbeck and Jens S. Jensen, have each bought a farm in Sanilac county, and moved there for the spring campaign.

The highest temperature recorded here in March was 68°, the lowest 1°. There was but one and three quarters inches of precipitation.

Mrs. Dennis Johnson has been spending a week with friends in Detroit, for an Easter visit, but is glad to be home again in the best town on earth.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all Summer. Great spring life renewer. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Word is received from Clyde, N. Y., of the death of Dr. E. M. Roffee, who has long been an annual visitor here, and has many friends who will miss his coming.

Makes children eat, sleep and grow; Makes mother strong and vigorous. Makes a healthy family. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired.

Fred Havens returned from Chicago, last Saturday, for a short vacation. He is looking as though he enjoyed life in the "windy city."

Patrick Kenney, of Houghton Lake, an old soldier, died last Tuesday and was buried in the cemetery at that place. Rev. Goldie, of this village, officiated.

The Hanson mill will not start up the first of April as expected, on account of the delay in securing new machinery that is to be put in.—Roscommon News.

We learn from the Roscommon News that the wife of L. B. Merrill, of Beaver Creek, presented him with a young son, weighing nine pounds, Monday morning of last week.

We learn from the Detroit Journal of last Friday, that Commissioner of Pensions, Evans, has resigned with the expectation of being appointed Minister to Cuba, at a salary of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Wm. Woodburn was visiting at the home of I. M. Silsby, Tuesday, and brings back the cheering report that he is regaining his health which has been considered in a critical condition during the winter.

I live and let my brethren live With all that's good with me, Unto the poor some cash I give, The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

M. E. Hagerman, a former resident of this county, (Beaver Creek Tp.), has bought a farm near Carson City, where he now resides. Chas. Vincent, another old resident of this county, is with him.

Mrs. H. Hill and Harry were having a quiet evening visit, March 28th, when more than a score of Rebecca, and other lady friends swooped in to help them celebrate her birthday. It was a jolly time.

Mrs. Jeremiah Sherman, one of the pioneers of Maple Forest, and mother of Benjamin and Wm. H. Sherman, died at Mayville, Tuscola county, Tuesday morning. Her body was brought to the old home for burial.

Thomas Croteau, having been suddenly called to the West, and the time of his return being uncertain, desires all having finished work at the Imperial Art Studio, to call and get it, and settle their accounts with Mrs. Croteau.

Word is received here of the death of Joseph Baumgart, of the firm of Blumenthal & Baumgart, who went to California a few months ago in hopes of regaining his health. His body was expected in Detroit yesterday, for interment.

Otsego county is soon to have a Democratic paper. Attorney W. A. Harrington has bought out the Otsego County News, and tells his friends as soon as he gets at the helm of affairs his political bias will be changed.—Herald.

The latter part of last week were gala days at the Millinery Stores.—Those Easter hats were dreams, and the magnificent of Sunday would have done honor to any city. We suppose the dream will change to reality when the bills come in?

Dr. C. L. Hoyt, of Macomb, Ohio, who is a summer resident here, is associated with others who are looking for lands on the shore or vicinity of our beautiful Portage Lake, suitable for summer homes. We are glad to welcome them, and are sure no finer place can be found.

Mrs. Russell, who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Marco Taylor, who now resides in Toledo, during the past year, returned to her old home last Saturday. She prefers, or likes Grayling better than Toledo, for a residence.

T. M. Odell and his wife came down from Buell's camp, near Vanderbilt, the first of the week. Theodore shows the effect of smallpox, which he has enjoyed (?) in camp this winter. Mrs. Odell fortunately escaped the disease though fully exposed.

Dr. C. L. Hoyt, of Macomb, Ohio, has bought a residence on Lake St., which he will put in living shape, and bring his family here for the summer. The Doctor enjoys hunting and fishing, and the family enjoys our pure air and scenery. They are welcome.

Last Friday our people were stricken with sympathetic sadness by the sudden death of little Dorothy, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jensen. She was 7 years of age and a beautiful picture of health and happy childhood. She had been skipping the rope, with which she was a graceful expert, and on coming into the house complained of pain in the side, and Mrs. McKnight put her on the bed, where she became almost immediately unconscious and only rallied for a moment, having died before medical help or her father had arrived. Mrs. Jensen was in Otter Lake, caring for her mother who is critically ill, and the mourning father took the body of the little one to that place for burial.

**NOTICE.**  
Thomas Croteau having been suddenly called to the West, and the time of his return being uncertain, desires all having finished work at the Imperial Art Studio, to call and get it, and settle their accounts with Mrs. Croteau.

**IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,**  
Grayling, Michigan.

There will be confirmation service at the Danish Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, sharp, when the following young people will be confirmed, viz: Alfred Sorenson, Holger Clausen, Jens Olsen, Anna Olsen, Laura Neilson, Margaret Fisher, Edna Neilson and Dagmar Peterson. There will be Communion Service at 7 o'clock in the evening, conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, and Rev. Golke, of Racine, Wis., who will preach both morning and evening.

The Legislature of 1901 made some important amendments to the general election laws of Michigan. The ballots are to be numbered, on the upper right hand corner, and the number separated by a perforation diagonally across the corner. When the voter applies for a ballot his number, and the number of the ballot given him, are entered in the poll list. When he reappears from the booth with the ballot, one of the inspectors tears off the perforated corner, and if the number corresponds with the number of the ballot given him his vote is received, otherwise rejected.

**OBITUARY.**

Mrs. Susan D. Brown died at the home of her daughter, Miss Louise Williams, March 9th, 1902.

The deceased was a daughter of Rev. John Southworth, a prominent Baptist minister in the early history of Michigan. She was born in Byron, N. Y., May 24th, 1818. In 1839 she moved with her parents to Michigan and settled in Tekonsha, Calhoun County, where she married Daniel Williams. In 1859 they moved to Colorado, where Mr. Williams died in 1861. By this marriage she had three children, two sons and one daughter. Death claimed the two sons in infancy, and with her surviving daughter she returned to Tekonsha, where her second marriage occurred in 1872, to James H. Brown, who died in 1886.

At the age of sixteen she joined the Baptist Church, and her Christian character was exemplified in her daily life.

She was a great reader and fine conversationalist, keeping herself posted upon all topics in current history. The past sixteen years of her life have been spent with her daughter in Grayling. Until the past year she enjoyed good health, but during the last three months she failed rapidly. She was a patient, cheerful sufferer, resigned and ready to join the "innumerable throng," at God's command.

Her death came peacefully, and her casket was borne to its last resting place covered with floral offerings from her many friends. Her interment was at her old home, Tekonsha.

"There is a world above, Where parting is unknown; A whole Eternity of Love, Formed for the Good alone; And Faith beholds the dying here Translated to that happier sphere."

**Frederic Correspondence.**

Ed. Higgins and lady visited his parents, last Saturday.

A Neck-Tie Social will be held at the hall, for the benefit of the Pastor, next Saturday Eve. Come all, with boxes well filled, and have a social time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Johnston anticipate removing to the State of Washington, next week. The good wishes of their many friends go with them, being sorry to see them go.

Peter B. Johnson is booming his town. He has platted six acres in lots on which several houses are under construction.

M. Charron has purchased lots and is erecting a neat and commodious residence.

There was a slight attack of Salvationism, at the hall, one night last week. More promised in the near future.

Mrs. McKee is enjoying the visit of an aged parent from the southern part of the State.

Mrs. G. Reinhardt spent Easter at West Branch.

Phil Moran has bought his brothers' place and moved to the East part of town.

T. Brennan has moved into O. Kelley's new house, for a year.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet next with Mrs. Cobb, at the Ward House.

A Millinery Emporium (or shop) is promised us in (the sweet buy and buy,) or near future.

**SHOES!**  
Shoes!

I have refitted my store and put in an up-to-date stock of seasonable goods, and guarantee the prices to be right. Everybody is invited to see the styles whether they buy or not.

**J. GOUDROW.**

**\$25 to \$100 a Day.**

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn. General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

**A Raging Roaring Flood**  
Washed down a telegraph line that Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in the water," he writes, "I saw a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles, by L. Fournier. Price 50 cents and \$1.00.

The railroads of the Michigan Passenger Association, the members of which met in Toledo, O., last week, reached an agreement for rates to northern Michigan summer resorts by which they propose to get their share of the summer tourist business. Effective May 1, and continuing to August 31, the roads will sell ten day limit return trip tickets to all summer resorts in the state at a rate of one fare. This is the first time the association has made such a low rate.

**He Kept His Leg.**

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. "Then the best doctors urged amputation," but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters, and one, and one half boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was well and sound as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders, Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. L. Fournier will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

**Special Notice to our Readers.**

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

**Job Couldn't Have Stood It.**

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For injuries, pains or bodily eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier.

The following is a small boy's essay on girls. "Girls are very stucky and dignified in their manner and behaviour. They think more of dress than anything and like to play with dolls and rags. They stay at home all the time and go to church every Sunday. They are always sick. They are always funny and making fun of the boy's hands and they say how dirty. They can't play marbles. I pity them poor things. They make fun of boys and then turn round and love them. I don't believe they ever killed a cat or anything. They look out every night and say oh ain't the moon lovely. There's one thing I have not told and that is they always know their lessons better than boys."

**'Tis Easy To Feel Good.**

Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable. Never gripe or weaken. Only 55 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

**WE SELL**  
**Palacine Oil.**

Compradour Teas.  
Royal Tiger Coffee.  
Fancy Canned Goods.  
Flour, Hay and Feed.  
**BATES & CO.**

**SYRUP**  
**TAR**  
**Wild Cherry**  
FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC  
**COUGHS & COLDS**  
**BRONCHITIS,**  
**HOARSENESS,**  
**LOSS OF VOICE,**  
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,  
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY  
**Lucien Fournier,**  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**DON'T BE FOOLED!**  
Take the genuine, original  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA**  
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.



Prince Henry of Prussia belongs to the Royal family, and of course wears Royal tailoring.

That's what we sell—  
Royal tailoring. Fine  
hundred latest Spring  
and Summer "nicknax"  
and staples. Henry  
knows his book on dress.

Royal tailoring is made for us, to the measure of our customers—correct every time to the sixteenth of an inch—  
by The Royal Tailors of Chicago.

Royal tailoring is clean and wholesome—no sweat-shop labor—and we can sell it at a saving of \$5 to \$15 on a suit as against the usual tailoring prices—and you can't tell why it should be—because the other is too high, that's all.

Royal tailoring is fine enough for the prince of good dressers—and fifty thousand American princes are wearing it this spring. Sold exclusively by

**A. KRAUS & SON,**  
DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.  
Opposite Postoffice, Grayling.

**ONLY A Few Days!**

Only a few days left to secure the great bargains to be obtained at our Rewoval Sale. It means a great saving to you, to take advantage of this sale.

**H. JOSEPH,**  
Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)  
Grayling, Michigan

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**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"  
"The Best On Wheels,"  
OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a  
GALE PLOW, or a  
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)  
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,  
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,  
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,  
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,  
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office  
**O. PALMER.**

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**ARE YOU DEAF?** **ANY HEAD NOISES?**

ALL CASES OF  
**DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING**  
**ARE NOW CURABLE**  
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.  
**HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**  
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.  
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.  
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.  
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain  
Very truly yours,  
F. A. WERMAN, 750 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.  
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.  
**INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**

**America's BEST Republican Paper.**

**Editorially Fearless.**  
**Consistently Republican—Always.**  
News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

**The Weekly Inter Ocean.**

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

**\$1.00 per Year \$1.00**  
52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.



# WEST POINT.

United States Military Academy Is One Hundred Years Old--Greatest School in the World for the Training of Soldiers--Hard Study and Strict Discipline the Rule--Over Four Thousand Graduates.

THE United States Military Academy at West Point, is 100 years old. Originating in an atmosphere of doubt when the prospects for its success were dim, and when the idea of the United States developing a standing army with trained officers was scarcely realized, the usefulness of the institution has long since been demonstrated, its list of graduates contains the names of men whose achievements in military, civil and private life give them a place among the greatest of Americans, and the influence of its teachings has been felt by Mexicans, Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese. The American army is not equal in numbers, nor in its demand upon the taxpayers, to those of European countries, but its fighting qualities have been demonstrated repeatedly, and in its successes West Pointers have been conspicuous figures and West Point military science has most excellently displayed itself. The National Military Academy must therefore possess an interest for, and be a source of pride to every patriotic American.



Col. Williams, First Superintendent of the academy, was a man whose achievements in military, civil and private life give them a place among the greatest of Americans, and the influence of its teachings has been felt by Mexicans, Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese. The American army is not equal in numbers, nor in its demand upon the taxpayers, to those of European countries, but its fighting qualities have been demonstrated repeatedly, and in its successes West Pointers have been conspicuous figures and West Point military science has most excellently displayed itself. The National Military Academy must therefore possess an interest for, and be a source of pride to every patriotic American.

Founded by Congress. The conception of a military academy in this country dates back to 1776, when the lack of competent officers led to the appointment of a committee for the Congressional Congress to prepare a plan of a military academy, but nothing was done, until March 16, 1802, on which date Congress passed a law founding the military academy at West Point, which was then an army post. The academy was then an army post. The academy was then an army post.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT ON THE HUDSON, showing the academy buildings in the foreground, the great campus in the middle and Hudson river and highlands in distance.

illierists and engineers of the army were made a distinct corps, to be stationed at West Point and constitute a military academy. The senior engineer officer was to be superintendent. Jonathan Williams, who was then in charge of the post at West Point, thus became the first head of the institution, and remained in charge several periods when he disagreed with the authorities at Washington--until the war of 1812. Williams, who was a grand-nephew of Benjamin Franklin, had studied military science in France, and it was he who gave our army its first engineering corps. The title of "Father of Engineers" was bestowed upon him. Besides his work at the head of the academy, he built most of the fortifications in New York harbor, including Fort Columbus, Castle William and Clinton (the latter built after the war of 1812), and Fort Mifflin. He resigned from the army after the Federal authorities gave command of Castle William to a junior officer during the war of 1812. He died in Philadelphia in 1815, after having been elected to Congress, and before he could take his seat.



While the efforts of Col. Williams did much for the academy, the real initiation of the institution dates from the appointment of Brevet Major Sylvanus Thayer, who took command, July 18, 1817, and during sixteen years was at the head of the academy in which he had previously gained his military education. Thayer, practically made the school what it is. He established the office of commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics, arranged a course of studies, established the system of two months' study at the academy and two months of camping; and introduced practically all the methods of education which now prevail. Under his successors, however, some other departments have been added, and the course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international constitution and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, the art and science of war, ordnance and gunnery.

Discipline Is Very Strict. The discipline is very strict and the enforcement of penalties more severe than in the army. Examinations are held in January and June, and cadets found deficient are given their proper standing, while cadets who are deficient are discharged. The examinations are exceedingly hard, and there is none which does not bring out a large number of failures. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is \$500 per year and is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the academy is usually about 400, each Senator, Congressional district and Territory--also the District of Columbia--being entitled to one cadet, while thirty appointments at large are permitted the President of the United States. But all the places are not at all times filled. There are at present three cadets from Venezuela, Costa Rica and Ecuador, who were permitted to enter by special act of Congress and who pay their own expense. Appointees to the academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from physical infirmity and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and United States history. Upon graduation cadets are commissioned in the United States army as second lieutenants, with yearly pay of \$1,400 for unmounted and \$1,500 for mounted officers.

Since the establishment of the academy over 4,000 cadets have graduated, and among them have been not only some of the foremost military men of the country, but also distinguished civil engineers and noted college professors. Gen. Winfield Scott once said: "I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and established a peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

His influence was also great in the Civil War, and this may be said without reflecting in any manner upon the thousands of gallant and resourceful volunteers who pushed their way to the head of the army. The two great generals--Grant and Lee--were West Pointers. In the recent Spanish-American war, the academy's graduates did not play so important a part. The present head of the institution is Col. Albert L. Mills, who has been superintendent since 1898. Among his predecessors have been Robert E. Lee, Peter G. T. Beauregard, John M. Schofield, Thomas G. Ruger, Oliver O. Howard and Wesley Merritt.

Some Exactness Conditions. If the young man who has to work his way through Harvard or Yale were compelled to live in a room as bare as the quarters of a cadet, he probably would give up his education, and go home in disgust. The cadets don't mind it, however. The son of the multi-millionaire who enters the academy sleeps on his springless iron cot with its hard mattress; sweeps the floor diligently before daybreak in winter, and washes in the ice cold water which he draws from a hydrant in the area of barracks and carries to his room in a wooden bucket. The "pitcher" is a gourd dipper; the wash stand is of pine and is probably worth 50 cents.

There is no school in the world that has so exacting a discipline as Uncle Sam's military academy. Not long ago an English clergyman visited the place, and after a thorough study of the methods employed said: "It's magnificent, but it's a heavy grind."

A penalty of seven days' confinement for making a letter before a fixed time in the morning is imposed. A cadet found a mile from the West Point buildings after 10 o'clock at night is taken back and locked up for six months. These are examples of the style of punishment which prevails.

## POMPEIIAN DISCOVERIES.

Ruins Unearthed in Ruins of Long-Buried City.

Appropos of recent discoveries at Pompeii, the noted archaeologist, Rodolfo Lanciani, writing to the Athenaeum, says: In July, 1899, certain desultory excavations were undertaken on the farm of Signor Matrone, between the River Sarno and the Stabian gate of Pompeii, near the Mollino Flenzo, not for any archaeological or scientific purpose, but in quest of valuable and marketable objects. The remains brought to light include a set of shops, built in the reticulated style, opening on to a porch or veranda which runs parallel with the high road. One of the shops, filled with earthen amphorae, belonged to a wine seller, a second to a carpenter, a third to a dealer in fishing implements. A large court opens behind the shops, with an oven in the center; the place, in short, shows the characteristics of a country inn located on the Via Stabiana near the mouth of the Sarno, on the main line of retreat of the panic-stricken Pompeians. Secondly, or eighty fugitives have been found, apparently smothered while seeking shelter under the roof of the inn, almost in view of the street which had led them to their rescue. The greatest number fell at the east end of the porch towards the river, where Pliny's Liburna was probably anchored--a poor and wretched lot of

There is another Chicago man who is said to be receiving a yearly salary so big that many would consider it a fair fortune after a life of industry and effort. This is Charles C. Connelman, President of the American Fisheries Company, a concern that has control of many of the fishing factories in the State of Washington and along the shores of Alaska. It was announced that his salary was to be \$50,000 a year. Mr. Connelman is a Chicagoan, and he has had a long and successful experience as a grain merchant on the Board of Trade, an owner of grain elevators, a builder of skyscrapers, a dealer in real estate and a man of large business interests generally. He began with little or nothing, and such education as he possesses he acquired in the school of experience. He is to-day a man of large fortune and great commercial ability, still in the prime of life.

Step by step he mastered every detail of the business and rose to be manager. Then a crisis arose; calling for the highest executive ability, and he was equal to the emergency. His company was in a rate-cutting pool and its profits had disappeared. Upon his aggressive initiative it withdrew from the pool, inaugurated a fight of its own and within two years was paying 30 per cent dividends. This triumph inspired in Mr. Connelman an ambition to control the entire field, and this was accomplished under his direction. Most of the concerns absorbed by his company were losing money, but under the combine which he organized their stocks were transmuted into gold. This young man earns his princely salary by successfully handling \$40,000,000 of combined capital and conducting the glucose business, comprising some 20 departments, in such a systematic and prosperous way that the shareholders are well satisfied. He says that hard work is a tonic to him and he keeps at it early and late, never asking a subordinate to do more than he does himself. He knows no other secret of success.

Bank President's \$40,000 Salary. When Richard D. Deland, President of the National Park Bank of New York, had his salary raised from \$25,000 to \$40,000, it was said that no other bank President in the United States received such high pay for his services. The reason given for this increase was that the bank's business had expanded so much and the responsibilities of its executive head had become so great that he well deserved a salary only \$10,000 less than that received by the chief executive of the nation. As the custodian of \$70,000,000, he was successfully handled in such financial operations as are open to national banks, his responsibilities are tremendous. Mr. Deland began his business career as clerk in a mercantile house on a salary of \$5 a week. There has been much talk about the salary of Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. It is pretty well settled now that he receives \$100,000 as annual salary, and an additional \$25,000 as a contingent fee.

A little more than two years ago, Elbert H. Gary, who at that time resided at Wheaton, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, was elected President of the Federal Steel Company, which is now an integral part of the steel combination, and his salary was fixed at \$80,000 a year. Having previously been attorney for the Illinois Steel Company, he had mastered the legal side of the great industry before he was able to command such high wages. He specialized his knowledge, and this was able to attract the attention of the capitalists in control of the vast enter-

Men even of the strongest nerves and the most undoubted pluck do not feel quite comfortable when, for the first time, under fire. It is no alibi for the young soldier beats "double quick" in his maiden battle. "This feeling soon wears off."

During the war in Crimea the men in the allied army were often heard speculating on the eve of the conflict upon the probability of obtaining certain articles of clothing, of which they stood in need, from the bodies of the Russians they expected to slay. They never seemed to take into consideration their own chances of being knocked over and stripped by the Russians. The cool and systematic manner in which they provided themselves with footgear is worthy of note. When a French or English soldier, on the battlefield, for "unconsidered trifles" after a battle, described on the field a corpse of an enemy whose boots seemed likely to suit him, down he lay on his back, and putting his soles against those of the dead man, ascertained by that mode the measurement whether the articles were near enough to a fit to be worthy the trouble of removal. New York Ledger.

Willing to Admit It. "Don't you think she has a queenly figure?" "I never saw a queen, but if they weigh 200 pounds and have double chins, I guess she has." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## ERA OF BIG SALARIES.

### MEN WHOSE ABILITY COMMANDS GREAT PAY.

Heads of Large Corporations Who Draw Annuity in the Neighborhood of \$50,000 for Their Services--Some Conspicuous Examples.

The present seems to be the era of high salaries. When Lyman J. Gage left his \$8,000 cabinet place in Washington to become President of the United States Trust Company, at a salary said to be \$30,000 per year, certain business men in Chicago expressed a doubt of his ability to earn that enormous amount. That any man should render commensurate with a salary of \$50,000 a year is really beyond the understanding of the average tinner whose stipend is \$2 or \$3 a day. Nevertheless, in this matter of fact age there are probably very few persons receiving prodigious pay who do not earn every dollar of it. Some months ago Secretary Gage told an assemblage of bank clerks in Denver that he could place at least 20 young men, if they had the ability, in financial institutions of the country at a salary of \$25,000 a year each. His remark doubtless was intended to lay stress upon the fact that a score of young men worth \$25,000 each could not easily be found.



Some High-Salaried Men. Some months ago, when Charles Connelman was elected President of the American Fisheries Company, a concern that has control of many of the fishing factories in the State of Washington and along the shores of Alaska, it was announced that his salary was to be \$50,000 a year. Mr. Connelman is a Chicagoan, and he has had a long and successful experience as a grain merchant on the Board of Trade, an owner of grain elevators, a builder of skyscrapers, a dealer in real estate and a man of large business interests generally. He began with little or nothing, and such education as he possesses he acquired in the school of experience. He is to-day a man of large fortune and great commercial ability, still in the prime of life.

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"Monkeys seem to have a prejudice against negroes," said a thoughtful citizen who lives uptown, "and I have had occasion to observe the fact several times of late. For some time up to last week I had a pet monkey at my house, and found a great deal of pleasure in the many curious antics of the little fellow. He was a white-faced monkey, but of course this face had nothing to do with the prejudice the creature had against members of the African race. The first time I had occasion to notice the prejudice was in a rather vigorous protest which the monkey made against the vegetable boy, a small, coal-black negro, with a long head. Whenever the boy went near the monkey's cage the little fellow would begin to raise Cain in more ways than one. He would make the fiercest grimaces imaginable, and would beat on the bars of the cage with his hands and cut other curious capers. He left no doubt in my mind with reference to the state of his feelings. He did not like the vegetable boy and did not want him to come near his cage. He resorted to a sort of chattering and it was somewhat different from the usual chatter of the monkey, and I am certain he was indulging all the probability to be found in his swearing vocabulary. This thing happened every time the vegetable boy went near the monkey's cage."

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Lady Sees Visions of House and In Herself Equivocal of Ghost Seen There.

Horace G. Hutchingson, who has been discussing on "Dreams" in Longman's Magazine, gives the following peculiar instance: A certain lady dreamed frequently of a certain house until it had become exceedingly familiar to her; she knew all its rooms, its furniture; it was as well known to her as that in which she lived her waking life, and, like a good wife who has no secrets from her husband, she often talked over all the details with him--a very pleasant fancy. One day they--husband and wife--went into the country to view a house that they thought of taking for the summer months. They had not seen it, but the account in the house agent's list had attracted them. When they arrived before it they gave a simultaneous exclamation of surprise. "Why," said the husband, "it is your dream house!" It was. The coincidence attracted them. They took the house.

In the course of their occupancy they learned that the house had the reputation of being haunted; that several people before them had taken it for short terms, but had seen--or fancied they had seen--"something," and had left before their term of tenancy expired. Had these new tenants brought their own old servants with them, it is likely that they would have had some difficulty in whipping up a domestic staff, so uncanny was the reputation of their apparently reputable house. The new tenants dwelt in the house with all satisfaction and peace through the summer months until their term of tenancy came to an end. On leaving, husband and wife expressed their satisfaction to the local agent.

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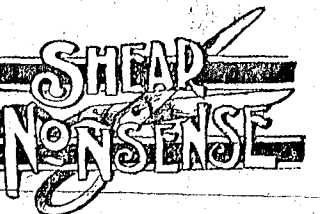
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"I wonder why they haven't started any yellow journals in Cuba yet?" "I don't believe there are enough Americans there to support one."--Life.

Not Much Hurt, Either: "Yes, a sign blew down and hit him, and he got fifteen hundred dollars damages." "Quite a windfall, wasn't it?"--Ex.

"The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same." "It must be a powerful drug. What is it?" "Printer's ink."--Town and Country.

Father--Now, remember, I have forbidden you to go out with young Tompkins; don't let me catch you together again. "No, papa--we'll try not to."--Life.

In Pursuit of It: Smythe--Hello! Fine day! Are you out walking for your health? Smythe--Yes; I am going to the doctor's. Indianapolis News.

All's Fair to Him: Street-car Conductor--How old is that boy, madam? Lady--Why do you ask? Conductor--Because it's a rare question. Chicago News.

Sympathetic: Duggs--I'd have you know, sir, that my ancestors were blue blooded. Duggs--Too bad; why didn't they take something for it?--Ohio State Journal.

When a workman has a job, the presumption is that he is an honest man. When a politician has one, the presumption is the other way. Philadelphia Ledger.

Photographer--Now, I want you to look as if you were not having your picture taken. Customer--Then you'd better give me back the deposit I made in advance. Life.

Interesting and Exciting: "I noticed a large crowd gathered in front of your house this morning. Worried; what was the matter?" "I was discharging the cook."--Ex.

Mrs. O'Rourke (to charitable old Mr. Hartwell, who is giving away poultry to the needy)--Long life to yer honor; sure, I'll never see a goose again, but I'll think of yer. Harlem Life.

A Sincere: Mrs. Flynn--An' phwat's yer sea-Molke-doll, Mrs. Casey? Mrs. Casey--Shure, Molke ain't doll; anything. Mrs. Flynn. He's got a government job. Leslie's Weekly.

"Say, my uncle dat's visiting us has got a wooden leg." "Ugh! dat's nuthin'." When I was down ter New York I saw a man dat was all wood in front of a cigar store. Leslie's Weekly.

Induced to a Good Basis: "Well, how does it seem to be engaged to such a wealthy girl?" "Fine! Every time I kiss her I feel as if I were taking the coupon off a government bond."--Life.

A Fight Jury: Western Judge--Has the jury come to an agreement? Foreman (with a shaken nose, and black eye)--I don't know, yer honor. Most of them are unable to speak at present. Smart Set.

Candidly Avowed: "What do you intend to do when you are out of public life?" asked the friend. And without a moment's hesitation Senator Sorghum answered: "Get in again."--Washington Star.

Wife--I am going down town this morning to try and match a piece of silk. Husband--Very well, my dear; I'll tell the cook to save some dinner for you, and I'll put the children to bed myself. Tit-Bits.

His Way: Sabbath School Teacher--When very angry, what should you do? Johnny Thickenek--Knock the other fellow down, sit on his head, and then count one hundred--that's the only safe way, ma'am. Judge.

Go-as-you-please Punishment: "Did pater-familias shoot the burglar?" "Found in the house?" "No! Much worse than that. He made the man walk up and down with the baby till 'he break of dawn.'"--Judge.

"Why are you crying, little boy?" "One of them artists paid me a dime to sit on the fence while he sketched me." "Well, is there any harm in that?" "Yes; sir; it was a barb-wire fence."--Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Jenkins--I see Mrs. Hootong is going to have a "King Lear" at her next private theatricals. Mrs. Newrick (furious with envy)--Is she? The affected thing. Do you know, I don't believe he's a real king at all. Tit-Bits.

Art Comparison: "When I see what Barley accomplishes I am forced to admiration," said Bunting; "he has great physical endurance." "Sure," replied Gargoyles; "that man has the constitution of a debutante."--B







By Alfred J. Waterhouse.

But the baby nestled closer and only  
said "Goo-oo!"  
—New York News.

Before being half a day in that house it was very evident to me that Ntanga was more in love with Valanda than her husband. Anyone could look at the former's eyes and tell that she held only longing for the little woman. Bound by tribal tradition he could say no word of love to her. But his eyes were very dynamoes, sending out sparks not to be mistaken. And he and her were a pair of sparkling, responsive little magnets, receiving all that came within her range.

Thousands of well-meaning men deprive themselves of needed nourishment, forcing-finding food by trying to economize. They stand at a lunch counter and hastily swallow a sandwich and a glass of milk, to economize time and money; when they owe it to themselves, and to their highest well-being, to go to a good restaurant or hotel, take time enough to eat a nutritious, properly cooked, and properly served meal, and give the stomach time to begin the process of assimilation before resuming work.—Success

many hats, ends of some sort being the order. A large majority of hats and toques have the trimming fall down over the hair at the back, which gives the hair a very graceful look in rear view. Some of the styles show a crown of velvet or red braid have a straw crown gathered into folds and held down in front with pearls, gold or cameo clasps. Many hats have large velvet bows at the back falling over the hair. Triple bows and roses made of plain soft satin ribbon in two or three shades of one color are also popular. The beauty of batiste resembling gingham is utilized for some pretty models. Delicate batiste applique on the shirrer neck chiffon also appears. Sailor hats retailed for the first time in the past season. Their old time popularity, and the new designs are marked by simplicity.

For ornaments, figure ornaments, and hair ornaments, a great variety of designs are on the lace is little used for hat trimming. Chastity in **black, white and cream** tints

When the lace is outlined with one of the new silver and white embroideries.

Velveteens for theater wraps and tea gowns now come in exquisite shades among which may be mentioned opal, poppy leaf, purple, iris, nasturtium, mal green, dove's wing, mustard blue, Malson and white.

A girle of black satin has the new customary dip front. Its distinction lies in the circumstance of its fastening of the left side with a cut-steel buckle. It is placed here for fear that the blossoming of the lace would conceal the sparkling ornament.

A hat, rich in the materials which enter into its creation and beautiful in the simplicity of its design, with medium low, square crown and flat brim, narrowed and bent down at the back, is of Irish lace, and is richly edged over a foundation of white chiffon.

0.37.  
An example of the way in which foreign trade is hampered by the variety of weights and measures in vogue in different countries is given by the United States consul at Amsterdam. A firm in Holland received a cable offer from

The annual "take" of salmon in the Columbia River is about 1,000,000 fish. Sixty million young ones from the hatcheries were recently put in.

There are seventeen communities of Shakers in the United States.

The British government lately issued a report showing the aggregate naval expenditure for last year by the principal nations as compared with the tonnage of the sea-going merchant marine. The figures are interesting. The figures for the United Kingdom were £142,394,235 and 9,300,108 tons; for Russia, \$43,314,005 and 633,821 tons; for Germany, \$27,363,212 and 1,941,645 tons; for the Netherlands, \$6,808,295 and 346,997 tons; for France, \$60,277,460 and 1,037,726 tons; for Spain, \$5,600,695 and 774,570 tons; for Italy, \$24,516,545 and 873,054 tons; for Austria-Hungary, \$8,222,185, and 264,668 tons; for the United States, \$66,927,870 and 822,924 tons; and for Japan, \$20,387,765 and 796,930 tons.